

THE FAIRBROTHER CASE

Friends of the Supervising Principal to Make a Protest.

Citizens of the Southwest Section Will Hold a Mass Meeting Tonight to Attend and Virtually Sustain the Action of Board of Education.

The failure of the new Board of Education to reappoint Isaac Fairbrother as Supervising Principal of the Fourth Division of public schools, a position which he has held eighteen years, has stirred the friends of the pedagogic in the southwest section to emphatic protest, and an indignation meeting has been called for tonight, to be held in the Fifth Baptist Church, D Street, near Four-and-a-half Street, southwest, at which the sentiment of his supporters will find expression. Commissioner Macfarland has been requested to be present.

Mr. Fairbrother has been connected with the schools of the Fourth Division for twenty-four years, and has been supervising principal for eighteen years. As an educator his record has been singularly free from criticism, and no complaint has ever been entered against him during the term of his service in the public schools. The superseding of Mr. Fairbrother by Dr. H. M. Johnson as supervising principal came as a great surprise. No previous intimation had been given to him by the board that such action was to be taken, and he was entirely unaware that he was not acceptable to the board in the position that he had held for many years. The attitude of the board toward him had been apparently indicative of their sense of his usefulness.

He lately applied for vacation leave and no hint at the time was given him that a vacation of a permanent character was contemplated. He was also invited to confer with the board at the meeting held last Saturday, and was given with the other supervising principals of the public schools the printed lists for their consideration and reply. Nothing in this suggested to Mr. Fairbrother that his removal was contemplated.

The appointment of Dr. H. M. Johnson to the position of Supervising Principal of the schools of the Fourth Division leaves the residents of the Southwest without representation among the appointees of the board, and this question will be discussed at the meeting tonight, and an expression of their action will be demanded from the members of the Board of Education.

The assistant superintendent for the colored schools, Dr. W. S. Montgomery, is a native of Mississippi. In the '90s he went to Vermont where he entered one of the academies, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1878, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Howard University.

Dr. Montgomery has been connected with the public schools of the District of Columbia for eighteen years. In 1882 he was appointed supervising principal of the old Eighth Division which has since been subdivided into the present Tenth and Eleventh divisions. In 1886 he was appointed principal of colored high schools, and in 1889 he received his appointment as Supervising Principal of the Eighth Division, from which position he has just been elevated to Assistant Superintendent of the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Divisions.

A committee of citizens called upon Commissioner Macfarland this morning and tendered him an invitation to be present at the meeting tonight. He explained to his callers that he would be obliged to decline the invitation on the ground that it would not be proper for him to take part in the proposed demonstration against the action of the Board of Education. He told the committee that he thought the Board should be understood to have had confidence in the men composing it and felt that they had acted for the best interests of the residents of the Fourth District.

After the departure of the committee Mr. Macfarland authorized a statement in which he heartily commended the appointments made by the Board of Education on Saturday. He thought they had shown commendable diligence in making the appointments so promptly and good judgment in their selection, especially in the promotion of Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Meyers, and Mr. Montgomery. This recognition of merit in our own educators he thought would be very encouraging to the public, and he hoped to have the appointments confirmed to our own people. Continuing, Mr. Macfarland said:

"As to the change in the office of Supervising Principal of the Fourth District, which is reported to be criticized, I know nothing personally. But I assume that the board has shown in this as in the other cases equal justice and wisdom. It must be remembered that the act of Congress provides that the Board of Education shall have power to employ and remove all teachers, officers and other employees connected with the public schools, and neither the commissioners nor any other official authority can review and annul the action of the board. It would be plainly improper for me as Commissioner to attend a meeting called for the purpose of criticizing the action of the board and hence when invited this morning by representatives of those who called the meeting for tonight I felt obliged to decline, although I am always glad to meet the citizens of the District on proper occasion."

"There can be nothing in the suggestion that the Board of Education is not thoroughly representative of the District and every section of it."

"I do not see how a more representative board could have been secured, and it has been generally approved in that as in every other respect by the community. It was not designated to be a sectional board, made up of delegates of sections, but one representative of the entire District, as it is to have administrative control of the entire school system and to act as a unit in the performance of its duties."

Where Are You Go, The Sporty Boy 5-cent cigar.

THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all whose stomachs and livers are put of order. But such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills give a splendid appetite, sound digestion, and a regular bodily habit that ensures perfect health and great energy. 25 cents at Henry Evans' drug store, 922 F Street.

Our showing in this line is away above the average. You'll not find so complete an assortment for miles around.

Those attractive Flannel Suits to your order, \$10 and \$15 a suit.

Blue Serge Suits to order, \$10 and \$12.50.

906 and 908 F St.

Mertz and Mertz Say Today

Outing Clothes.

Our showing in this line is away above the average. You'll not find so complete an assortment for miles around.

THE SEARCH FOR VICTIMS.

Few More Bodies Likely to Be Found at Hoboken.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Thus far 138 bodies of the victims of the Hoboken fire have been recovered, and it is now believed that this number, with the possible addition of a few more, will complete the list of the victims. Although a careful search was made of the North River in the vicinity of the burned piers yesterday and this morning, no more discoveries were made. It is expected that one or two more bodies may be found on the Saale when a thorough search can be made. It is not believed that there are any bodies in either the Main or the Bremen. At the North German Lloyd line offices this morning it was said that it was not likely that more



The Bremen, as She Lies in the Mud of Weehauken Flats.

than two or three more bodies would be recovered. The Main and the Bremen still lay deep in the mud of Weehauken. No effort has yet been made to pump the water out of either. A force of men from the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company is at work on the Bremen under the direction of Captain Chittenden, and it is announced this morning that everything would be in readiness to begin pumping out that vessel on Wednesday.

HIS CONDITION CRITICAL.

Young Noble, Who Fell From a Car, Still Unconscious.

The condition of Henry C. Noble, twelve years old, who fell from a car of the Metropolitan Railway at the corner of Tenth and F Streets northwest, last night, was today reported to be serious. Dr. Smith, of the Emergency Hospital, where young Noble is confined, stated that the patient was suffering from concussion of the brain due to an injury to his head.

While Dr. Smith said there was a chance of recovery he considered the condition of young Noble to be critical. At a late hour the patient was still unconscious.

Young Noble is the son of George W. Noble, of 645 Sheridan Street. At the time of the accident he was accompanied by William Bruff, a boy of 642 Whitney Avenue.

BURNED BY LIVE WIRE.

Richard Roland Severely Shocked in an Electric Conduit.

While at work in a conduit of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railway in Maryland Avenue near Third Street, about 9 o'clock this morning, Richard Roland, twenty-two years of age, came in contact with a live electric wire and suffered a severe shock and a burn of the right arm. The burn was not serious.

After receiving treatment at the Emergency Hospital Roland was removed to his home at 1350 Union Street southwest.

SAVANNAH HARBOR FRAUDS.

Hearing Evidence for the Removal of Alleged Conspirators.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Commissioner Shields today continued the hearing begun on Friday for the purpose of obtaining evidence sufficient to warrant the removal of John E. Gaylor, W. E. Gaylor, E. H. Gaylor, and Benjamin D. Green to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia, for the purpose of removing them from the office of the Savannah Harbor. The questions asked by District Attorney Erwin concerned contracts for the improvement of Cumberland Sound in 1884. Luther and Kelllogg and Abram J. Rose objected on the ground that that contract was not mentioned in the indictment. Mr. Erwin explained that it was his purpose to show the existence of a conspiracy begun as far back as 1881, which was continued with reference to a number of subsequent contracts under Carter's supervision, and out of which arose all the overt acts named in the indictment. The commissioner finally allowed the questions, excepting being taken.

A PLACER GOLD FIND.

Miners Meet With Good Results in Lower California.

HERMOSA, Cal., July 9.—Reports have reached here from time to time of the fabulous richness of a placer gold field that has been discovered in Lower California about fifty miles south of Camp Comanche, and yesterday a party of prospectors came in from the new gold fields, bringing with them \$200,000 in gold dust.

Edward S. Conner Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Edward S. Conner, a well-known newspaper writer, died of pneumonia this morning at Lancaster, Pa., aged thirty-five years. Mr. Conner had for several years been the Washington correspondent for the "Times" and "Inquirer," and was employed upon the latter paper at the time of his death. He was widely known as a theatrical critic, having been the representative for Digby Bell and other well-known actors on tours through this country. He was attacked with lung trouble about a year ago, but his condition was not considered alarming until a week ago.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. King's New Life Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and kidneys.

Address Dr. King & Co., Birmingham, N. Y.

ANTI-MONOPOLY PLANKS

The Democratic Party Adopted the First Platform Denouncing Trusts.

Declaration of Principles Adopted at Chicago in 1884 Upon Which Cleveland and Hendricks Were Elected.

First Formal Reference to Corporate Greed by Republicans in 1888.

The question of trusts or monopolies is comparatively a new issue in American politics. It would appear from political

which John P. St. John, of Kansas, and William Daniel, of Maryland, went before the people was silent on the subject of monopoly. The Democratic platform of 1880, however, had not come to the front in 1880 and the platform upon which Hancock and English and Garfield and Arthur were nominated contained no reference to monopoly, but the Democratic platform of 1884, which elected Cleveland, contained this: "The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man and pledges itself to protect him alike against the corporation and the commune."

There was no mention of monopoly in the declarations of principles adopted by the Democratic party at St. Louis in June, 1876, when Tilden and Hendricks were nominated or in the Republican platform adopted at Cincinnati when Hayes and Wheeler were named as the party's standard-bearers.

The platform of the Greenbackers formulated at Indianapolis in May, 1876, and

on which Peter Cooper and Samuel P. Carey stood, dealt exclusively with the financial question, and the platform set by the Prohibition Convention at Cleveland in the same year treated only of the liquor question and social matters.

The platform erected by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and the Democratic (straight-out) Convention at Louisville, the Democratic Convention at Baltimore and the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati were silent on trusts. It seems that the evil had not grown so great as to make itself felt.

HELENA HOOVER'S WILL.

Her Estate, Divided Among Her Immediate Heirs.

The will of Helena Hoover, dated April 11 last, was today offered for probate by Leon E. Albert, who states that he is the executor of the will. The will was made prior to the date mentioned in the probate proceedings, but it was not until the death of her husband, Robert J. Hoover, that she was able to execute the will. The will was made prior to the date mentioned in the probate proceedings, but it was not until the death of her husband, Robert J. Hoover, that she was able to execute the will.

SHOT HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Deceased Baltimore Butcher Ends His Life in a Hotel.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—John P. Diestler, a butcher, shot and killed himself yesterday morning in a room at the Hotel Brunswick, Wilkens Avenue and Brunswick Street. Coroner Jones, of the Northwestern district, decided that the case was one of suicide and that an inquest was unnecessary.

It is believed by Diestler's friends that his suicide was caused by worry over his business affairs. He had been engaged in the wholesale butchering business, but on Thursday his stock and fixtures were sold at public auction. He left home early Friday morning, saying that he intended to go to the Union Abattoir Company's yards.

DISAPPEARED FROM HOME.

Aged Pennsylvania's Strange Absence Worries His Relatives.

FAIRVIEW, Pa., July 9.—William P. Lukens, ex-Superintendent of Ridley township, Delaware county, mysteriously disappeared from his home in Fairview on June 18. Relatives have been unable to find him, and the police authorities have been appointed to look for him.

SAVED FROM HER SUITORS.

Several Assyrians Insist Upon Marrying the Colony Belle.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Joseph Bayroll, of New York city, will leave for home today with his sister Mary, whose marriage to a young man of the colony was announced last week. The case, an extremely odd one, illustrates the novel ways Assyrians have of proceeding with their domestic and consanguineous transactions.

Fifteen Hundred Men Out of Work.

LEBANON, Pa., July 9.—Fifteen hundred men in this city and Cornwall were thrown out of work Saturday for an indefinite period by the suspension of the furnaces operated by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company of Scranton. The reason given for the suspension was the strike at Buffalo, and the war over the railroad rate for lake ore are given as the causes for the suspension.

DROWNED IN THE DELAWARE RIVER.

YARDLEY, Pa., July 9.—George Lambert was drowned in the Delaware River while bathing at Willet's Island near here yesterday morning, and Clarence Kitchen, who bravely went to his aid, narrowly escaped a similar death. He was only rescued by others of the party after he had gone beneath the water for the last time.

Drink a cool glass of Hendrick's beer and let every man be in good humor. Phone 684, Arlington Building Co., for a case of Hendrick's, 50c a glass.

Hood's Pills Cure all Liver

troubles, jaundice, sick headache, nausea, indigestion, break up a cold, prevent a fever. 25c. By mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOSTETTER'S

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STOMACH BITTERS

NAMING OF CANDIDATES

There Were Neither Conventions Nor Platforms Until 1832.

During the Early Days of the Republic Nominations Were Made by Common Consent or by Congressional Caucus—The First Party Organizations in the Election of 1792.

Conventions for the nomination of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and the adoption of party platforms were not consistent with the foundation of the Republic of the United States. It was not until 1832, in fact, that all Presidential candidates were nominated by national conventions, and one of these conventions, that of the Young National Republicans, was held in Washington May 11, 1832.

The first Presidential election which occurred in the States that had ratified the Constitution was on the first Wednesday in January (the 7th), 1789, and on the first Wednesday in February the electors made choice for President and Vice President. The vote as counted on April 6, 1789, was: George Washington, of Virginia, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, 3; John Jay, of New York, 9; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; George Clinton, of New York, 1; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 1; John Milton, of Georgia, 1; James Armstrong, of Georgia, 1; Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, 1. There was no convention, no nomination, no platform. Ten States voted but there appears to be no record of the popular vote. Electors were chosen by the Legislatures of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, South Carolina, and Georgia. It was in the election of 1792 that party organization began to manifest itself. The anti-Federalists united and taking the name of the Democratic-Republican party. Both the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans supported Washington for a second term, but in the matter of the Vice President the Federalists supported John Adams and the Democratic-Republicans George Clinton, of New York, for a second term.

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The candidates of the two parties in the campaign of 1804, 1808, 1812, and 1816 were nominated by Congressional caucuses, but in the election of 1820 no candidates were nominated in this way by reason of the fact that there was no opposition to the re-election of Monroe and Thomas.

Before the Presidential campaign of 1824 an effort was made to revive the caucus system but without avail and it is said of the election that it was a personal contest between Henry Clay and John Adams. William H. Crawford, and Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun being generally supposed to have been elected Calhoun. The vote for President was: Jackson, 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41, and Clay, 37. The vote for Vice President was: John C. Calhoun, 13; Nathan Sanford, of New York, 29; Nathaniel Mason, of North Carolina, 24; Andrew Jackson, 13; Martin Van Buren, 21; Henry Clay, 9. None of the Presidential candidates having a majority, the election was by the House of Representatives, and thirteen States voting for Adams, seven for Jackson, and four for Clay.

The popular vote of the election of 1824 is the first of which there appears to be a record. It was as follows: Jackson, 155,872; Adams, 106,321; Crawford, 44,282; Clay, 46,582.

In the election of 1828 the candidates were chosen by common consent, the Legislatures of several of the States having expressed a choice. The Democrats named Jackson and Calhoun and the National Republicans, or Whigs, named John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush. The electoral vote for Jackson was 178 and for Adams 83, and the electoral vote for Calhoun was 171 and for Rush 13. The popular vote was: Jackson, 647,223; Adams, 509,097.

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Finally the contest narrowed down to two, who were members of rival factions in the Assyrian colony. Each had a large following, and was determined to obtain possession of Mary. She was driven nearly to distraction, but refused to marry either.

At last, becoming desperate, the sister, while casting about for some means to compel the object of their affections to give a favorable answer, hit upon the same plan. Each procured a license to wed the girl, and the contest began in earnest.

After one of her repulses, however, one of her suitors, greatly angered, it is alleged, struck at her with a knife, but she managed to escape, and communicated with her brother, who came on the past week to protect her. Mary declares she does not want to marry.

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